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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/065,225	09/26/2002	Cyril Gerard Beck	17MY-7241	9426

27127 7590 03/31/2003
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EXAMINER

SHEEHAN, JOHN P

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1742

DATE MAILED: 03/31/2003

4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/065,225

Applicant(s)

BECK ET AL.

Examiner

John P. Sheehan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2. 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1 to 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al. (Smith, US Patent No. 6,258,317).

Smith teaches nickel-based alloys for use in gas turbine applications (column 8, lines 59 to 61) as recited in applicants' claims 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18 and 20. Smith teaches an alloy composition containing the same element components as recited in the instant claims in proportions that overlap the applicants' claimed proportions (column 2, lines 12 to 21). Smith teaches that the alloy contains the gamma phase (column 7, lines 40 to 42)

Smith and the claimed invention differ in that Smith does not teach the exact same proportions.

However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have considered the invention to have been obvious because Smith's alloys, as explained above, have the same utility and proportions that overlap the instant claims

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and therefore are considered to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, In re Malagari, 182 USPQ 549 and MPEP 2144.05.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1 to 10 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 to 10 of copending Application No. 10/065,217. Although the conflicting claims are not identical,

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they are not patentably distinct from each because each of these two sets of claims is directed to a castable weldable nickel based alloy containing the same elements and, with the exception of the Ti proportion, in proportions that overlap. With respect to the Ti proportion the instant claims recite "about 0.4% to about 1.5% titanium" (see instant claim1, lines 3 and 4, , emphasis added by the Examiner) while the claims of 10/065,217 recite "1. 6% to 2.4% titanium" (See '217, claim 1, line 3).

The instant claims and the claims of '217 differ in that these two sets of claims do not recite the exact same proportions for each of the elements and the instant claims recite "about 0.4% to about 1.5% titanium" (emphasis added by the Examiner) while the claims of '217 recite a titanium content of "1. 6% to 2.4% titanium".

However one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have considered the invention to have been obvious because applicants' use of the word "about" in defining the titanium content as "about 0.4% to about 1.5% titanium" in the instant claims reads on titanium contents of greater than 1.5% and therefore does not distinguish over the titanium content of "1. 6% to 2.4% titanium" recited in the claims '217. In view of this, the alloy composition recited in these two sets of claims are considered to overlap and therefore the claims of '217 are considered to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, In re Malagari, 182 USPQ 549 and MPEP 2144.05.

Further, even if the instant claims were amended to delete the term, "about", with respect to the titanium proportion one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have considered the invention to have been obvious because the titanium proportion in these two sets of claims are so close that one would have

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expected the alloys claimed in these two sets of claims to have the same properties, Titanium Metals v. Banner, 227 USPQ 773 and MPEP 2144.05.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

4. Claims 1 to 10 are directed to an invention not patentably distinct from claims 1 to 10 of commonly assigned application Serial No. 10/065,217. Specifically, although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each of these two sets of claims is directed to a castable weldable nickel based alloy containing the same elements and, with the exception of the Ti proportion, in proportions that overlap. With respect to the Ti proportion the instant claims recite "about 0.4% to about 1.5% titanium" (see instant claim 1, lines 3 and 4, , emphasis added by the Examiner) while the claims of 10/065,217 recite "1. 6% to 2.4% titanium" (See '217, claim 1, line 3).

The instant claims and the claims of '217 differ in that these two sets of claims do not recite the exact same proportions for each of the elements and the instant claims recite "about 0.4% to about 1.5% titanium" (emphasis added by the Examiner) while the claims of '225 recite a titanium content of "1. 6% to 2.4% titanium".

However one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have considered the invention to have been obvious because applicants' use of the word "about" in defining the titanium content as "about 0.4% to about 1.5% titanium" in the instant claims reads on titanium contents of greater than 1.5% and therefore does not distinguish over the titanium content of "1. 6% to 2.4% titanium" recited in the claims

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of '217. In view of this the alloy composition recited in these two sets of claims are considered to overlap and therefore the claims of '217 are considered to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549 and MPEP 2144.05.

Further, even if the instant claims were amended to delete the term, "about", with respect to the titanium proportion one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have considered the invention to have been obvious because the titanium proportion in these two sets of claims are so close that one would have expected the alloys claimed in these two sets of claims to have the same properties, *Titanium Metals v. Banner*, 227 USPQ 773 and MPEP 2144.05.

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office normally will not institute an interference between applications or a patent and an application of common ownership (see MPEP § 2302). Commonly assigned application Serial No. 10/065,217, discussed above, would form the basis for a rejection of the noted claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) if the commonly assigned case qualifies as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) and the conflicting inventions were not commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made. In order for the examiner to resolve this issue, the assignee is required under 37 CFR 1.78(c) and 35 U.S.C. 132 to either show that the conflicting inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made or to name the prior inventor of the conflicting subject matter. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in a holding of abandonment of the application.

A showing that the inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made will preclude a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based upon

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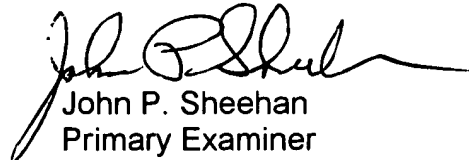
the commonly assigned case as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g), or 35 U.S.C. 102(e) for applications filed on or after November 29, 1999.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John P. Sheehan whose telephone number is (703) 308-3861. The examiner can normally be reached on T-F (6:30-5:00) Second Monday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (703) 308-1146. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9310 for regular communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0651.


John P. Sheehan
Primary Examiner
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jps
March 24, 2003